

جريدة أمّارة

# JORDAN TIMES

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## Arafat attacks French ME policy

BEIRUT, Feb. 23 (R)—Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat says Arab countries should reassess their attitude towards France because of its policy on the Palestine problem and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). There had been a retreat in France's attitude to the PLO and the Palestinian commando movement, he told the Paris-based Al Watan Al Arabi in an interview published today. Mr. Arafat said he regretted that French policy had not "advanced one inch" from the line taken by the late President Charles de Gaulle and after him by the late President Georges Pompidou. He added: "The French attitude towards us is highly influenced by the American position which is fully aligned with the Zionist enemy."

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AMMAN, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 24, 1979 — RABIE AWAL 27, 1399

## Iran's leftists come out in force

# Urge more radicalism

TEHRAN, Feb. 23 (R)—Iran's militant leftists turned out in the tens of thousands here today in their first mass demonstration since revolutionary forces ousted the Shah's government 12 days ago.

Their rally at Tehran University, spurred off, reportedly, by the execution of a revolutionary leader, might spark clashes between rival revolutionary groups. But the day after the revolution was highlighted again by the execution, in Kermanshah, of a revolutionary leader, Captain Mohit Taheri. The "Voice of the Revolution" radio said Captain Taheri was sentenced to death in connection with the horrible arson blaze in the Kesh Cinema in the city of Abadan last August in which 377 men, women and children died. The radio statement did not specify the role Captain Taheri was alleged to have played in causing the fire, but he was described as "an anti-revolutionary element" and an agent of the Shah's regime. He was the ninth officer to be executed since the Ayatollah's forces seized power. The other eight were all generals, including the former chief of Savak, Gen. Nematollah Nassiri. Today's left-wing rally at Tehran University, which attracted 100,000 people according to newsmen who attended, spotlighted the differences which have emerged among revolutionary groups. The two-and-a-half-hour rally, centered on the University's football field, ended with the adoption of a nine-point resolution listing proposed reforms. The rally was organized by the Marxist guerrilla group, Fedayeen-e-Khalq (People's Warriors). Ayatollah Khomeini had ordered his supporters not to attend. The Fedayeen demands included: —people's councils to run factories, business and local affairs, —establishment of a people's army, including revolutionary militants, with elected officers, —respect for the culture and rights of minorities, and —equality for women in public life. There was no sign of guns among the crowd during the rally, which Ayatollah Khomeini had said was organized by "anti-Islamic opportunists". A group of about 500 supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini held a separate meeting on the campus, proclaiming: "The only party is Allah's and the only leader is Ruhollah". There was no sign of friction between the two factions. In the border province of Kurdistan, Army Headquarters onadac warnings to local people not to attack frontier posts, the national radio said. "Anti-Revolutionary elements have put out statements and pamphlets calling on people to march on Army Headquarters on the border with Iraq," it said. The statement warned that soldiers had orders to shoot. Few details of clashes there, or casualty tolls, have been reliably reported in Tehran, but the radio named Sahegh, Baneh and Arvan, three large Kurdish towns, as places where attacks by "counter-revolutionaries" could be expected. The radio also broadcast a call by the new Armed Forces Chief of Staff, Gen. Mohammad Vali Gharani, to the army elite Airborne Commandos "the Green Berets", to report to headquarters as soon as possible. It gave no indication whether this was linked with the disturbances in Kurdistan.

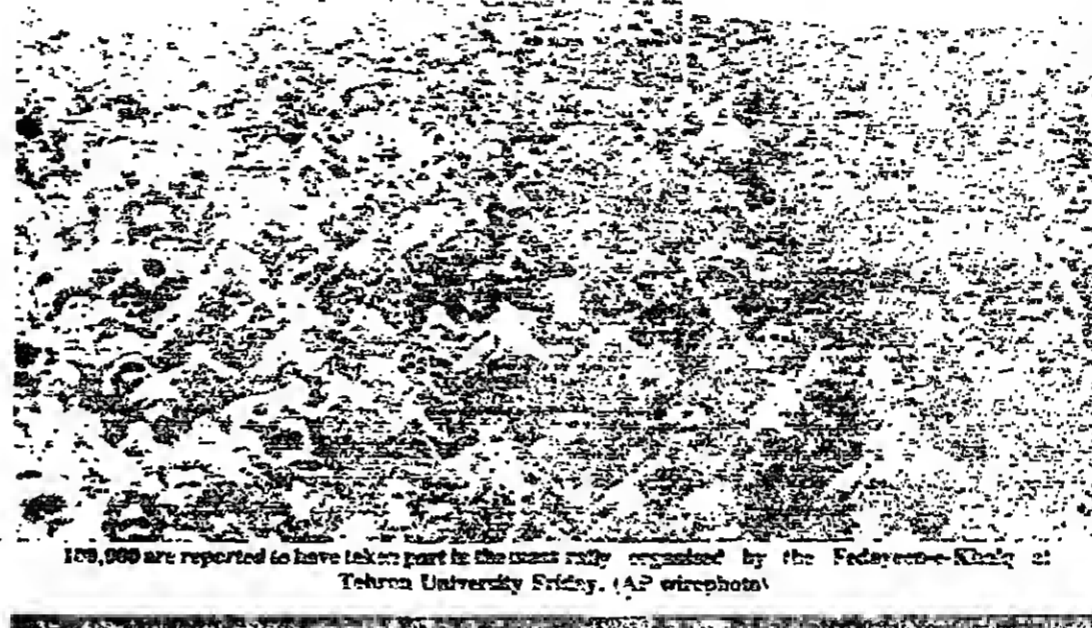
Iran seizes all Shah's property  
BERNE, Feb. 23 (R)—Iran's new government has told Switzerland it has nationalised all property of the exiled Shah and his family, and asked that all their assets there be frozen. The Foreign Ministry said today. The Ministry declined to comment on the request from Tehran, but said it had been passed to "the competent Federal authorities". The Shah has a 28-bedroom villa in the fashionable Swiss winter sports resort of St. Moritz. He and Empress Farah and their family used to visit St. Moritz regularly for skiing holidays but have not used the villa since 1977. Details of other assets and property the Shah and his family held in Switzerland have not been disclosed. In Rabat, officials said today the Shah, who has been in Morocco for a month, now has a cold and cannot receive visitors. A number of journalists had arrived in the Moroccan capital for a news conference with the monarch, but the press conference has been cancelled. King Hassan said last night that the Shah, 59, was free to remain in Morocco permanently as a private citizen but not as a king. Ardeshir Zahedi, former Iranian Ambassador to Washington and the Shah's ex-son-in-law, said by telephone today from his home in Switzerland that the monarch did not intend to move to a residence he owns at the Swiss resort of St. Moritz.

## Camp David II continues, no visible progress sign

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (R)—Israeli-Egyptian efforts to reach a two-month impasse holding up a peace treaty went into a third day today at Camp David with no visible sign of progress. The talks at the presidential retreat 100 kilometers north of Washington are expected to run through the weekend, after which the participants plan to go home to report to their governments. There has been no word so far whether Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil had made any progress toward resolving the few remaining issues. All a joint statement issued at midday by the State Department said was that "the mood continues as in past days—informal and friendly—with serious exchanges on all sides". This means the Israelis and Egyptians would have to agree on a formula spelling out: —the reference in the treaty to the Palestinian dispute, —the extent to which this treaty supercedes Egypt's other defence commitments, and —the conditions under which security arrangements will be reviewed. President Carter said yesterday that the United States was putting top priority on completing the Israeli-Egyptian talks. He also gave cautious encouragement to Egypt playing a regional defence role after the treaty was signed. The president said Israeli withdrawal from Sinai would free more than five Egyptian divisions now on the eastern side of the Suez Canal facing Israel and Egypt in future could be a "legitimate stabilising force" in the region. "They would perhaps never be used, but at least any entity that threatened to attack another country in the Mideast would be faced with the prospect that those Egyptian forces might very well be used to preserve the peace," President Carter said. The Pentagon, meanwhile, has said that it will send a team of weapons experts to Egypt soon to deal with a request made by Defence Secretary Harold Brown last week by President Sadat for extensive new U.S. Arms.

## Fahd postpones U.S. visit for 'health reasons'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (R)—Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd has postponed plans to confer with President Carter next month because of a health problem, a White House spokesman said today. The Crown Prince was due to arrive in Washington in mid-March for talks on the Middle East and the worsening energy situation arising from the turmoil and shut-down of oil production in Iran. The White House spokesman said the visit was postponed "because of health problems which may require hospitalization." Other officials, once with reports that the prince was displaced with U.S. policy in the Middle East, said Crown Prince Fahd's health problem was not a diplomatic move being used as an excuse to postpone his talks with President Carter. The Carter Administration had hoped that Prince Fahd's visit to Washington would result in open Saudi support for President Carter's efforts to break the stalemate in Egyptian-Israeli negotiations for a peace treaty.



100,000 are reported to have taken part in the mass rally organised by the Fedayeen-Khalq at Tehran University Friday. (AP wirephoto)

## Jordan Times exclusive report: Contrasts, anomalies persist in new Iran

By Fernando Francis and Nasr Majidi  
Special to the Jordan Times

TEHRAN, Feb. 23 (J.T.)—Has life in Iran gone back to normal? Have the aims of the revolution been achieved? Quo vadis? These, and many other questions are depicted in the faces of Iranians throughout the country where the "riddle revolution" has succeeded in toppling a long-established monarchy. Even close aides to the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini cannot seem to believe that, in just a few days, they have overturned the "Peacock Throne" of the Pahlavi dynasty. Tehran, like many other Iranian cities and towns, is today ruled by supporters of the Ayatollah, many of whom have been trained by the religious leader himself since his first exile at Najaf-the Shiites' most revered shrine in Iraq—in 1964. Tehran's four million inhabitants, as well as the 30 million who live in the Iranian provinces, are ruled by mullahs with very little experience in administrative or political leadership. Theirs is the final word, despite the formation of a "provisional" government headed by a well-known technocrat Dr. Mehdi Bazargan, it seems the government's role is chiefly that of coordination, nothing more, nothing less. True, Tehran is back to normal. Activity has been gradually resumed over the last ten days. The army is in its barracks following the execution of some of its top officers, the forced retirement of many others and the imprisonment of scores more. So far, more than 50 high ranking officers have been arrested, 12, including eight generals, have been executed. Even the new military leadership cannot perform its proper role. The commanders are constantly watched by the mullahs, who have decreed the confiscation of all "walkie-talkies" from the top military echelons. It seems suspicion guides the thinking of the new Islamic leadership in Iran, in spite of the fact that the majority of the armed forces have pledged their allegiance to the Ayatollah since he set foot on Iranian soil last month. Iran continues, however, to be a land of contrast. While mosques are packed with the faithful at the five daily prayer times, some night spots have resumed activity just as in the pre-revolution days. It is an anomaly in a city where foreigners are now rarely spotted following the large scale evacuation of American and British citizens. Iran is, indeed, in the throes of very significant developments. In the coming months, it will be the focus of attention for the entire world. But what Khomeini supporters are very well aware of is the fact that a leftist alliance, led by the Communist Tudeh Party, is in a state of full preparedness. And this alliance will not watch developments with folded arms either. It is built around a nucleus of more than 50,000 armed militiamen — mostly Tudeh Communists. Their strength was best demonstrated in today's mass rally at Tehran University in defiance of denunciation by the Ayatollah himself. It is unlikely that the leftists will be satisfied, even though Dr. Bazargan has repeatedly stressed that the new constitution will entertain no prejudice against one group of people or another. On more than one occasion, he has said that all political groupings would be given complete freedom under the new Islamic republic soon to be proclaimed in Iran. Another problem facing the Islamic revolution is that of nationalities. Iran is composed of a number of ethnic peoples: Arabs in Arabistan, Kurds in Kurdistan, Baluchis in West Iran, and

## Kenya urges Rhodesian whites to blacks

NAIROBI, Feb. 23 (R)—Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi today called on Rhodesia's white minority to put their trust in the black majority. He spoke at the start of a nine-day conference of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Council of Ministers already overshadowed by an apparently unsuccessful attempt to settle the Uganda-Tanzania war. President Moi said the Rhodesian Patriotic Front Alliance must be part of any arrangement under which power is transferred to the majority. "The white people in Rhodesia and their friends must realise that the minority must simply put its trust in the majority. There is no other way," he said. He said he knew this from the experience of Kenya which gained independence in 1963 after a bush campaign by black nationalists. It has since developed into a relatively prosperous pro-western state with many white residents. In Rhodesia a six-year war has intensified, with about 20,000 black guerrillas based in Mozambique and Zambia fighting to overthrow the biracial Salisbury government. The Conference of Ministers from the 49-member OAU will concentrate on financial and administrative matters. Last night an OAU mediation committee apparently failed to find a solution to the 17-week East African border war in which Tanzanian troops have thrust deep inside Uganda and were today moving towards two major towns. The conference agenda includes financial aid to South African liberation movements. Two of them, the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa) receive OAU backing. Rhodesians bomb ZAPU camp near Zambian capital  
LUSAKA, Feb. 23 (R)—Rhodesian jets today bombed a refugee camp near Nampundwe mine, West of Lusaka, a Zambian government spokesman said. The number of casualties and the extent of the damage was not immediately known, the spokesman added. The brief announcement was the first Zambian confirmation of the attack—the second on a nationalist camp in Zambia within a week. Dozens of ambulances escorted by police motorcycle units ferried the wounded to the city's hospital. Police sealed off the hospital, letting through only donors answering an appeal for blood, broadcast by Radio Zambia. A Red Cross spokesman said the International Red Cross Committee (ICRC) had been asked for medical supplies of all kinds, indicating that a large number of the camp's inmates had been wounded. The camp attacked by the Rhodesian bombers is one of several in the Lusaka area run by Joshua Nkomo's nationalist guerrilla movement ZAPU (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union), the Zambia-based wing of the Patriotic Front Alliance.

## Rhodesians bomb ZAPU camp near Zambian capital

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## Bandits grab Nicopeia's gems

ROME, Feb. 23 (R)—Three bandits entered St. Mark's Basilica early today, overpowered the custodian and grabbed a treasure of jewels and other gems adorning the image of the Virgin of the Lamentation. The bandits escaped. The 10th Century image of the Virgin, once carried at the head of troops of the Crusades in the Near East. It is revered by Venetian Catholics for having miraculous qualities. Among stolen jewels presented by the faithful to decorate the image were a necklace of 50 large diamonds, a pendant of pearls and pearls, two pendants of oriental pearls and a ruby ring. Officials said: According to one unofficial estimate, the stolen jewels were worth at least \$600,000. "It is unthinkable that anyone could have touched the Nicopeia," said the Basilica's administrator.

## Amid mounting world concern heavy fighting reported between China, Vietnam

KOK, Feb. 23 (R)—Chinese forces are believed to have captured three more provinces in Northern Vietnam, according to sources said. But during his two-hour meeting with Mr. Jenkins he did not define what Peking's objectives were, the sources said. The United States, Britain, Norway, Portugal and Japan have called for an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to consider China's action and Vietnam's alleged role last month in Kampuchea (Cambodia) in fighting that led to the overthrow of the Peking-backed government of Prime Minister Pol Pot. Council members held a 15-minute meeting in private last night and agreed to more talks today. Intelligence sources in Tokyo said today the Soviet Union, a close ally of Vietnam, and China were making military preparations along their common border. Radio traffic and reconnaissance flights very close to the border by both sides have been stepped up, one source said. The 75 Chinese divisions (about 1.5 million men) arrayed along the Soviet border appear to have been placed on precautionary alert prior to the start of the invasion last Saturday, the sources said. They thought it extremely unlikely that the Russian army would open an all-out attack on China but estimated that the Russians might engineer a border incident if China does not pull back its divisions from Northern Vietnam. Meanwhile, United States Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal left Washington today for Peking on a trade mission which has also become a vehicle for expression of concern by President Carter over the China-Vietnam border war. Mr. Blumenthal told reporters he would convey to China's leaders the U.S. views on the conflict. The trip by Mr. Blumenthal and a dozen trade and economic officials was set up about two months ago to pave the way for greater trade between China and the United States. Officials said they studied the border situation all week before deciding the trip should go ahead. Also in Washington, U.S. officials said today the Soviet Union had begun flying supplies into Vietnam. Quoting American intelligence reports, the officials said two big Soviet transport planes were already en route to Hanoi, and four more were expected to be sent. These, and many other questions are depicted in the faces of Iranians throughout the country where the "riddle revolution" has succeeded in toppling a long-established monarchy. Even close aides to the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini cannot seem to believe that, in just a few days, they have overturned the "Peacock Throne" of the Pahlavi dynasty. Tehran, like many other Iranian cities and towns, is today ruled by supporters of the Ayatollah, many of whom have been trained by the religious leader himself since his first exile at Najaf-the Shiites' most revered shrine in Iraq—in 1964. 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## Regional Briefs

ASCUS, Feb. 23 (R)—The Syrian government newspaper today accused the United States of trying to exert pressure via through supporters in Lebanon and said such attempts fail. "Whoever watches the situation in Lebanon and reads (left-wing) Falangist newspaper Al Amal and similar publications, containing a serious escalation of hostility and incitement against Syria, is bound to expect an attempt by the United States and its agents to exert pressure on Syria through Lebanon," it said in an editorial. Syria is prepared for all eventualities could not be deterred from its drive to foil attempts to impose racist settlement on the Arabs, the paper added.

SAW, Feb. 23 (R)—Iraqi Vice-President Taha Mohieddin left here today after three days of talks with Polish officials thought to have covered the Middle East and Iran, and Polish oil purchases from Iraq. Before his departure, Iraqi officials signed a 1979-81 cultural cooperation agreement, including an increase in student exchange whereby Iraq will train Iraqi technical experts. Mr. Ma'ruf's main talks with Edward Babich, Vice Chairman of the Council of (collective presidency) and a senior member of the Communist Party Politburo. He also called on Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and Head of State Henryk Jablonski. His destination after Iraq was not reported by the Polish News Agency PAP, but his in Baghdad had earlier said he was going to Hungary.

FE, Feb. 23 (R)—Farouk Khaddoumi, a leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO), conferred last night with a Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani, officials said today. The PLO's latest findings in the Middle East but gave no details. Khaddoumi arrived here from Paris where he had talks with officials.

RAIN, Feb. 23 (R)—Nearly 300 Bahrainis paraded to the UN Embassy here today in support of Iran's new rulers. They carried pictures of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat. Iranian Ambassador Ismail Joud addressed the crowd, thanking the people and government of Bahrain for recognising the Islamic revolutionary movement in his country. Many Bahrainis are of Iranian origin, but Gulf island was claimed by the Shah of Iran until May when he recognised Bahrain's independence.

AVIV, Feb. 23 (R)—An Israeli oil exploration company has had finding signs of an important new oil strike in the Suez off the coast of occupied Sinai, an Energy Ministry spokesman said today. "Geological findings indicate that it could be an oil strike in the vicinity of some 5,000 barrels a day, but we do not know definitely for another week or two," the spokesman said. Israel has said it already gets about 20 per cent of its oil requirements from the Suez Gulf oilfields. The area is scheduled to be returned to Egypt under the proposed Camp David peace terms, although negotiations have been under way for Israel to lease oil from Egypt in the future.

DON, Feb. 23 (R)—The London-based human rights organisation Amnesty International yesterday appealed to Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan to halt all executions in Iran. Amnesty also urged the Iranian authorities to give careful consideration to the need for open trials and adequate appeal procedures in which might result in death sentences.

E, Feb. 23 (R)—The Knights of Malta said in Rome today were anxiously awaiting news about the British administrator at hospital in Tehran who was arrested last month. Mr. Trotter, 52, from Sheffield, has been charged with employing British doctors at the hospital, built with donations of a charitable order and opened only last year. The order's quarters in Rome said Mr. Trotter had been freed on bail of 100 and was living at his home in Tehran with his wife and two children.

DEH, Feb. 23 (R)—A convicted murderer was beheaded at St. George's Square here today, the state-run Saudi Press Agency said today. The man, Saad Bin Salem Al Qahani had been severed sword, in accordance with Islamic Sharia (religious law), confessing to the murder of Abdul Aziz Abdullah Al Qahani.

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## Revolutionary Iran takes on a new face

(Continued from page 1)

pushing hard to achieve an Egyptian-Israeli settlement at Camp David for two express purposes: to weaken Arab capabilities and to have leeway to concentrate on aborting the Iranian Moslem revolution. The Ayatollah himself said yesterday he would "sever the hands of America, Britain and the Soviet Union" in order to safeguard the independence of Iran. In addition he would "assist any revolutionary movement in its struggle against imperialist and Zionist forces which aim to distort the teachings of Islam."

The provisional government has not ignored internal matters. Dr. Bazargan has announced that Iran "has been born anew." He said the government, in consultation with leading Moslem

scholars and legal experts, is working on the formulation of the new constitution which will be made public shortly. Sources close to the Ayatollah Khomeini said the constitution would be intended "for the Moslem Iranian nation" and would be "based upon Islamic Sharia."

Dr. Bazargan said "all political parties and factions will participate in formulating the new constitution" and would be "given the right to express their opinion with complete freedom." They would also be given the right to "criticise" the various articles of the constitution which "will be voted upon by the Iranian nation in a referendum in the nearest possible future."



Palestine Liberation Organization embassy in Tehran (formerly the Israeli embassy).



Soldier guards the house of Ayatollah Al Taleqani. Behind him is a poster found throughout Tehran which says: "Welcome, brother-in-arms."



Khomeini posters are plastered all over Iran.

## Coming & Going

Jordan Academy president returns from Syria

AMMAN, Feb. 23 (JNA)—President of the Jordan Academy of Arabic Dr. Abdul Karim Khalifeh returned here from Damascus today after taking part in a meeting of the Arab encyclopedia committee called by the deputy commander-in-chief of the Syrian Armed Forces who is also minister of defence. The meeting concentrated on plans for publishing a new and larger Arab encyclopedia containing all aspects of Arab scientific, technical and political life, with special stress on Arab-Islamic civilisation based on authentic scientific research. The committee also includes Jordanian members Drs. Abdul Karim Gharybeh, Mahmoud Ibrahim and Mohamoud Al Ghoul.

Jordan Electricity Authority official off to Damascus

AMMAN, Feb. 23 (JNA)—Director of Planning at the Jordan Electricity Authority Dr. Ibrahim Badran left here today for Damascus to attend a scientific symposium on the use of solar energy which starts tomorrow.

The three-day symposium is organised by the Syrian Ministry of Electricity in cooperation with the league of higher scientific studies and engineering faculty at the University of Damascus and the solar energy society at the University of Aleppo.

A two-man delegation from the electricity authority and the Royal Scientific Society is accompanying Dr. Badran.



Buildings destroyed during riots before the success of the revolution.

## Police intensify traffic patrols

AMMAN, Feb. 23 (JNA)—The Amman suburbs police directorate has begun intensifying their outer patrols during the weekend between Amman and the sea-level triangle and from the Wadi Al Sir triangle and the radio station to the Sweileh town triangle and the University of Jordan during the time of traffic congestion on the roads.

Sources at the directorate said the drive is aimed at regulating the traffic and avoiding any accidents to people visiting the tourism sites.

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## Help wanted

A NEWS ITEM caught our eye the other day and made us wonder just how serious the Arab countries are sometimes about coming to each others' aid.

It seems that Sudan — one of the neediest of these countries and also one of the most economically promising is broke. The Sudanese government has had to arrange an emergency, two-month credit facility of \$36 million dollars at commercial interest rates — with seven commercial banks in Khartoum. The purpose of the loan: to enable Sudan to purchase supplies of crude oil and fertiliser, which, quite simply, have run out. The refinery at Port Sudan has been shut down for lack of crude oil to process; farmers in Sudan's burgeoning but still underdeveloped agricultural sector have not had fertiliser to spread on their fields.

Among the reasons for this crisis are the regrettable facts that Saudi Arabia has yet to pay up two instalments, worth \$84 million, of a \$300 million soft loan it agreed to provide last September for balance-of-payments support to Sudan, and that Iraq, Sudan's main oil supplier, has declined to make any more deliveries of crude until Sudan pays its outstanding oil bill—which is what the Saudi loan was to have been used for.

We realise that international trade and aid relations are a complex interweaving of commercial and political factors which are sometimes beyond the ken of us mere mortals.

But is it naive to suggest that here is a country, sometimes described as the potential "bread basket" of the Middle East, which urgently needs the support of every Arab country? We know that the generosity of the Arab oil-producing countries, for example, in helping out their poorer brothers in the Middle East, Africa and Asia is practically unbounded and much unappreciated by the rest of the world.

But in a special case like that of Sudan, it seems that special measures are required. For, in addition to its chronic economic problems — and the country has made a remarkable comeback from the ravages of its long civil war Sudan is burdened with other problems demanding immediate attention — particularly the unwanted responsibility it has accepted for looking after as many as 300,000 destitute refugees who have fled to Sudan from the fighting in Eritrea.

Let's put the niceties and complexities of international inter-relationships aside for once, and all pitch in and help in the name of Arab solidarity, unity and simple neighbourly good will.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The Carter administration is manipulating the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations in pursuance more of its own interests in the Middle East than those of the other two parties. AL RA'I says in its editorial Friday.

This American role naturally tends to create contradictory views among the three Camp David participants, with both Egypt and Israel accusing the U.S. of bad faith.

AL DUSTOUR says that despite secrecy shrouding the current Camp David II talks, an atmosphere of pessimism seems to dominate Egyptian press commentaries, a thing that raises questions about why President Anwar Sadat wanted to resume such apparently sterile talks if he really was determined not to give any new concessions. With the U.S. also facing the prospect of failure at Camp David, it is difficult to see the reason why Washington wanted to revive such hopeless negotiations and bear the consequences of another failure in its Middle East political game. Al Dustour says. At any rate, Israel alone will be the winner even if the talks drag on for years. The time element is so vital for Israel in order to be able to establish itself firmly in the occupied territories after it has already ensured for itself a military predominance until the mid-1980s, thanks to the huge American arms supplies.

In his daily column "Words" in Al Ra'i, Jum'a Hammad says he was surprised by reports "foisted by U.S. official sources" that President Anwar Sadat has declared his readiness to order his armed forces to interfere in any dispute for protecting the flow of oil to the West—in other words, to offer himself as a potential guardian for the U.S. interests in the Middle East.

Mr. Hammad wonders whether such a move by Mr. Sadat would tarnish his image in the eyes of the Egyptians who are thought to oppose such an amazing role for their army. He says whether Mr. Sadat's reputation will be deformed remains to be seen. But this new episode is a by-product of the ambivalent American policy of reasonableness and unreasonableness in this part of the world!

## WHAT'S GOING ON

Photo Documentary Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre has a documentary exhibition on display about Georges Sand. Open during regular hours.

Painting Exhibit

The British Council presents an exhibition of paintings and sculpture entitled "Portraits from the Jordanian Environment" by Sabahat Ortac Rashdan. Open during regular hours, ending today.

Lecture

Prof. Werner Ende, professor of Arabic at Hamburg University, will give a lecture at the Hamburg University, will give a lecture at the University of Jordan's History Dept. at 3:00 p.m. The lecture is on "Arabic Historiography in the Twentieth Century: Opinions and Discussions about the Omayyad Period."

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AMMAN - JORDAN



# Jordan Arab Army Band gives a hand to American school

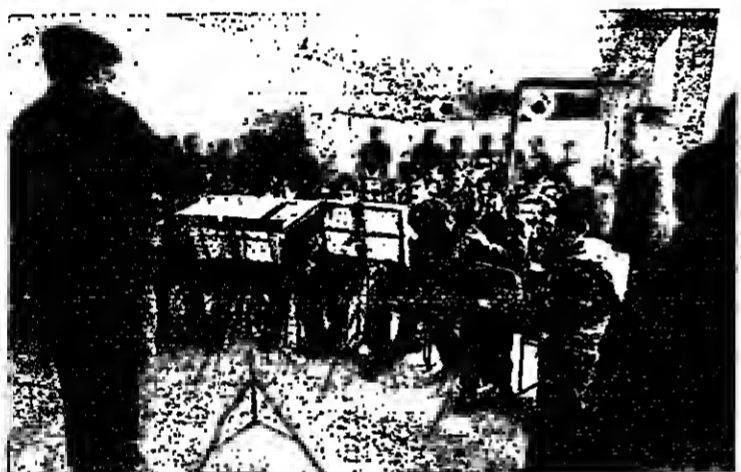


Staff sergeant Masaaf Akil leads (left to right) Beverly Johnston, David Jones, and Mark Saddarth on the trumpet.



Rami Masri and Warrant Officer Hammadeh Ahmad finish a practice session on the guitar. The warrant officer has had 21 years of experience with the Jordan Arab Army Band.

One of the five army brass bands performs for ACS musicians in a school of music practice hall. The five bands are of equal quality and versatility: they perform march music and in concert play waltzes, ballet music, and intermezzo selections. To be accepted at the music school soldiers must have a good educational background and pass rigid musical aptitude tests.



Nadeem Kalkish gets pointers on playing the saxophone from Sergeant Khalil Abdul Fatch. At the army music school the first year is devoted to theory and the second to learning an instrument. Army musicians practice five hours daily.

Text and photos  
by Marianne Pearson  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN—Association between the Jordan Arab Army Band and the American Community School (ACS) music department began when Mrs. Edith Balbesi needed help in getting instruments repaired. When she could find no repairmen, she turned to the professional army musicians for help—and got it.

Captain Jamal Attiyeh, in charge of the army's music programme, also brought a group of star musicians to perform at the school, and invited school band members to visit the army school of music. Since then army band members have returned to the school to share their expertise with the young music students.

Mrs. Balbesi is responsible for music studies of grades six through nine, about 200 students in all. Twenty-two of them sing in the choir and 22 play in the band. Some of these students also take the general music courses required of all ACS students.

"My aim," she said, "is for all to understand and have a good concept of music—to learn what

melody, harmony, and rhythm are. I also try to teach forms if there is time—opera, symphony, concertos."

Young students, she said, tend to lack enthusiasm for classical forms. Their interest in rock, however, makes teaching somewhat easier.

"Rock is more sophisticated than it used to be. Many who write and perform it are well-trained musicians. The students can learn the basics of music from rock. It's a starting place, but I also hope to broaden their interest," she said.

Classical rock which uses melodic themes from classical eras is the newest form, and a painless introduction to Beethoven and Offenbach. Jazz rock emphasises improvisation. Electric lead guitarists, in particular, get an opportunity to express themselves musically.

The army has a 12-member jazz ensemble whose version of "Daddy Cool" is popular at ACS.

"Meeting the army musicians has given students at ACS who are interested in music the opportunity to see the amount of time required for practice by professional musicians," Mrs. Balbesi said.

Milestones in the history of the Jordan Arab Army Band:  
1920—Established, with fewer than 10 members;  
1922—First band formed, with 27 musicians;  
1948—Second band formed;  
1954—Third band formed;  
1964—School of music established;  
1965—Fourth band formed;  
1967—Fifth band formed;  
1978—80-member orchestra formed;



Captain Attiyeh directs Jonathan Jones on the clarinet, with Staff Sergeant Ali Hammad looking on. Captain Attiyeh trained as bandmaster at Kneeler Hall, London, and also passed the examinations of the Royal College of Music. He trains Jordan army bandmasters and has trained those of neighbouring countries: Syria, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Oman. He said that Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, commander in chief of the army, supports and encourages the development of the army's musical activities.



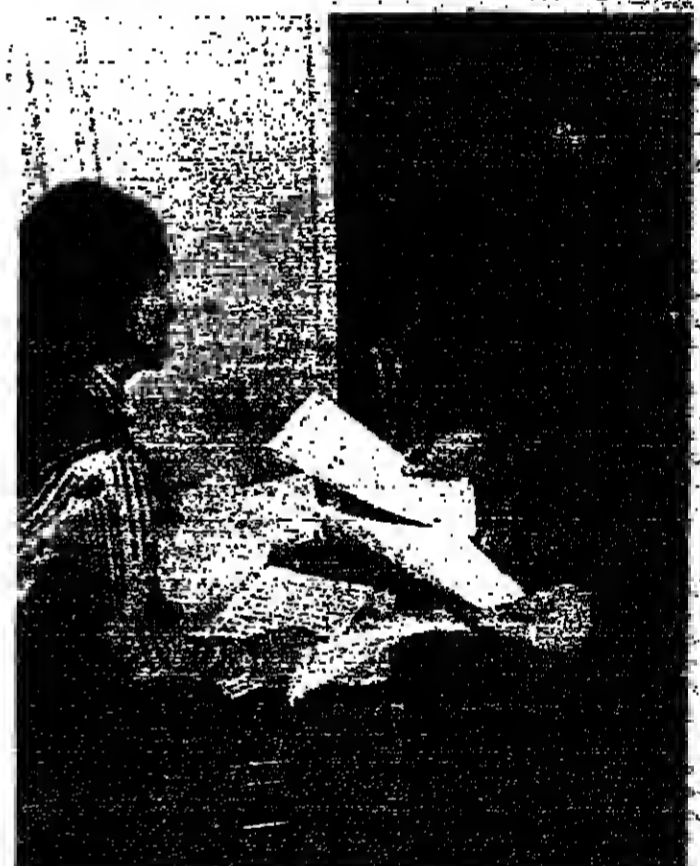
Alan Seigrist practices with Staff Sergeant Saleh Yussuf in the ACS multi-purpose room.

Members of the Jordan Arab Army Band bring their expertise to young musicians at the American Community School. Captain Jamal Attiyeh (front row, centre)

is director of the 579-member army band and is also responsible for its school of music, located near Marka. At the request of the Ministry of Education, he brings

musicians to other schools in Jordan, also. Mrs. Edith Balbesi, first row, right, is director of ACS music programme for grades.

At the end of a teaching session Captain Attiyeh looks over new music Mrs. Balbesi offers to loan to the army band. She thinks her students perform better in concert and even hold their instruments better because of the influence of the Jordan Arab Army Band musicians.



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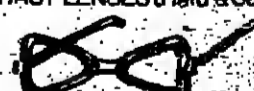
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## When in doubt, use your head

LONDON—England striker Steve Coppel (Manchester United) heads the ball powerfully during an attack on the Northern Ireland goal at Wembley Stadium, near London. Bob Latchford (Everton) is in the centre and Chris Nicholl (Manchester United) is on the right. The English team played with confidence and strong individual skills to crush the Northern Ireland challenge by 4 goals to nil. (COI photo)

## JUMBLE, THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words

CAPEE  
BREHT  
MANCEP  
MURTES



Now arrange the crossed letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon

Print answer here: A -  
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: IMBUE TABOO DEBATE ADJUST  
Answer: What he did when he was accused of opening the door to let them in—HE "ADMITTED"

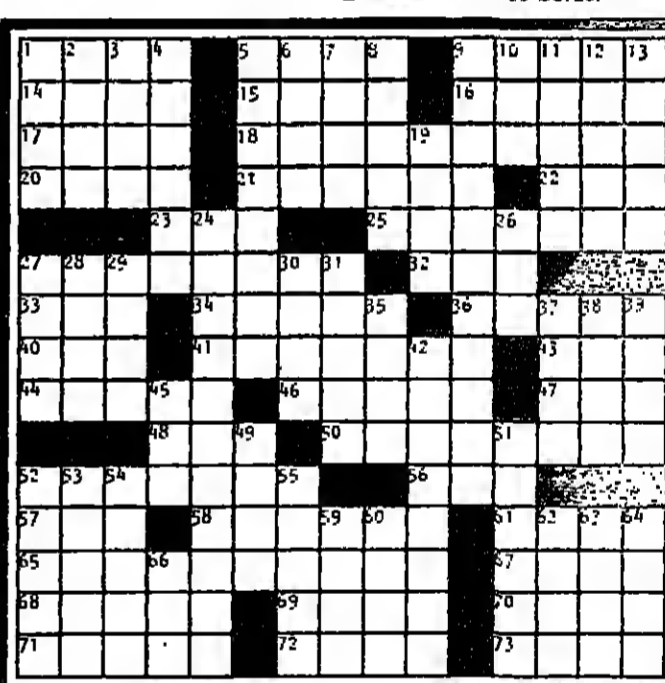
## THE BETTER HALF By Barnes



We're not making it financially. You'll have to moonlight as a scrubwoman, and I'll look for some part-time job as a male fashion model.

## THE Daily Crossword by Helen Fasulo

ACROSS	27 Young rabbits	52 Impassive	13 Organic compound
1 Slight	32 Donkey: Fr.	56 Noun suffix	19 Colorado tributary
5 One's own personality	33 Stowe girl	57 Little: Fr.	24 Nobility
9 Key group of officers	34 Spud State: abbr.	58 Created a public disturbance	26 Modern
14 Sacred	35 Ribbed cloth	61 Tool for dressing wood	27 Not so much
15 Africans	40 Offense	65 Charming	28 Maleficent
16 Gold braid	41 Washington	67 Close by	29 Weathercock
17 Above	42 Twosome	68 Architecture style	30 Lake in Ethiopia
18 Student's homework	43 Slumbered	69 — Bator	31 Keen
20 Sermon's topic	46 Betel palm	70 Work crew	36 New Zealand island
21 Occult believer	47 Talk snap-pishly	71 Adversary	37 Pastoral poem
22 Peer Gynt's mother	48 Mayday signal	72 Dispatched	38 Hawaiian beach party
23 Racetrack circuit	50 River in ancient Lydia	73 Greek war goddess	39 Dangles
25 Svelte			42 West
			45 Greek letter
			49 Levantine ketch
			51 Fruit
			52 Garden tool
			53 Wyoming range
			54 Bizarre
			55 Water lily
			59 Mah-jongg piece
			60 Welshman's name
			62 Rusk or Acheson
			63 Buffoon
			64 Therefore
			66 Border



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## Daily Horoscope not received

## DREN BRIDGE

CHARLES H. GOREN  
and OMAR SHARIF  
1979 by Chicago Tribune

AR MR. GOREN  
number of players in  
weak no trump  
of 11-14 points. What  
think of this method,  
do you defend  
it?—J. O'Reilly,  
Mass.

question has been  
the weekly prize.)  
not a devotee of the  
trump, nor am I con-  
vinced of its practitioners.  
In cases, they use a  
trump to cover hands  
whereby bid in  
range of your double  
any conviction that the  
trump is a potent  
dislike of the weak no  
that it too often lands  
the wrong contract on  
your hands. There is a  
tendency to play in a  
no trump contracts  
of a suit, is the right

against a weak no  
do not need to make  
an adjustment to the  
you employ against a  
trump. One thing I do  
though, is that you  
plague you with this  
to where the bottom of  
for a penalty double  
the top of their range  
opening bid. Thus,  
in 11-14 point no trump

your double should show 14-16  
points, or even 17.  
Another point to bear in mind  
is that opener's partner is likely  
to use a Stayman bid of two clubs  
to find a better spot when  
holding a very weak hand. To  
protect against this, you should  
play that a double, as in the se-  
quence below, shows the same  
hand with which you would have  
doubled a weak one no trump  
opening bid, and not to show a  
club suit as it would against a  
strong no trump.

Opener  
1 NT (weak)  
Responder  
2♣

However, do not let weak no  
trump opening bids stir you into  
rash action. Just because  
opener's hand is not so potent  
does not give you carte blanche  
to enter the auction. Bear in  
mind that responder is likely to  
be a few points stronger than in  
strong no trump sequences, so  
proceed with care.

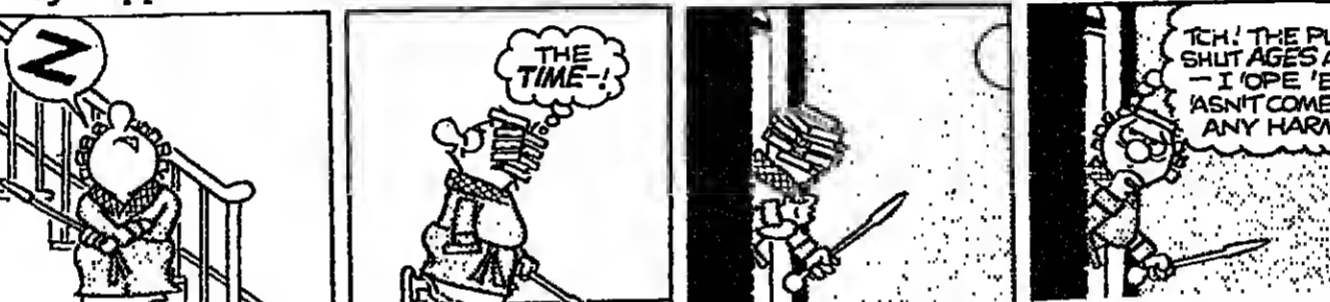
Q.—Is there really a Charles  
Goren? I have heard stories  
that you died many years  
ago.—B.E., Miami Beach,  
Fla.

A.—Like Mark Twain, I can  
testify that the reports of my  
death are greatly exaggerated. I  
am in about as good health as a  
man my age can reasonably ex-  
pect, and I hope to write this  
column for many years to come. I can only  
hope that you have gotten as  
much pleasure from reading this  
column over the years as I've had  
from writing it.

## Peanuts



## Andy Capp



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Flintstones



# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

## BBC RADIO

GMT	13:00 News; Commentary
04:00 Newstalk	13:15 Europe
04:30 Where Angles Four to Tread	13:30 Network U.K.
04:45 Financial News; Reflections	13:45 Classical Record Review
05:00 News; Press Review	14:00 Sarah and Company
05:15 About Devolution	14:30 Command Performance
05:30 Alphabet of Mammal Curio	15:00 Radio Newswatch
05:45 The World Today	15:15 Sunday Special
06:00 Newstalk	16:00 News; Commentary
06:30 What's new	16:15 Saturday Special
07:00 News; News about Britain	17:00 News summary; Saturday special
07:15 From the Weeklies	17:45 Sports Round-up
07:30 The Voice of the Violin	18:00 News; News about Britain
07:45 Network U.K.	18:15 Sunday News
08:00 News; Reflections	18:30 Play of the Week
08:15 World Today	19:30 Benay Green's Album Time
09:00 News; Press Review	20:00 News; Commentary
09:15 World Today	20:15 People in Politics
09:30 Financial News; Look Ahead	20:30 Captain Adventure
09:45 Science in Action	21:15 The Book Programme
10:15 About Devolution	21:45 Music Musical
10:30 Matthew on Music	22:00 News; Theatre Call
11:00 News; News about Britain	22:30 News about Reflections
11:15 New Ideas; The Week in Wales	22:45 Sports Round-up
11:30 The Sweet Sound of Success	23:00 News; Commentary
12:00 Radio Newswatch	
12:15 Jazz for the Aching	
12:45 Sports Round-up	

## VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	19:00 News and This Week
03:30 The Breakfast show: news on the hour and 38 min. after each hour	19:30 Press Conference USA
17:00 Weekend	20:00 Special English: news/words and their stories
18:00 Special English, news/words and their stories, feature, short pieces	21:00 Weekend
18:30 New York, New York	

## JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3	CHANNEL 4
5:30 Quiz	6:30 French programme
5:45 Cartoon	7:00 News in French
6:00 Mammal All	7:30 News in Hebrew
6:30 Children's programme	8:30 Doctor on the go
7:00 Return to Peyton Place	8:50 Special programme
8:00 News in Arabic	10:00 News in English
8:30 Arabic news	10:15 Saturday Variety Show
9:30 Arabic programme	11:20 Barnaby Jones
10:15 Arabic series	
11:10 News in Arabic	
11:30 Barnaby Jones	

## RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on	14:30 Hay Ibn Yaqzan
7:30 Morning show	15:00 Concert Hour
7:50 News Bulletin	16:00 News summary
7:40 Morning Show	16:05 Easy listening
10:00 News Headlines	16:30 Old favourites
10:30 As I see it (Joan Rice)	17:00 In concert
11:00 Sign off	17:30 Radiotheque
12:00 Sign on and news headlines	18:00 News summary
12:30 Radiotheque	18:05 Album review
13:00 News summary	18:30 News Bulletin
13:45 Radiotheque	19:10 News Reports
14:00 News bulletin	19:30 Sign off
14:10 Music	

## AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:	DEPARTURES:
6:20 Cairo (BA)	6:05 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (LH)
7:50 Cairo (EA)	7:15 Cairo (EA)
8:25 Muscat, Doha (RJ/GF)	7:30 Agaba
9:00 Karachi, Dubai	7:40 Beirut, Paris (AF)
9:15 Kuwait	8:00 Beirut
10:00 Agaba	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
10:20 Beirut	8:55 Cairo (EA)
12:40 Riyadh (SDI)	10:30 Baghdad
11:15 Baghdad	11:00 Brussels, Amsterdam
12:30 Frankfurt	11:30 Vienna, Copenhagen
18:30 Cairo	12:00 Paris, London
19:00 Baghdad (IA)	13:00 Cairo
19:00 Beirut (MEA)	13:45 Riyadh, Oshman (SDI)
21:15 Cairo	16:00 Cairo
22:40 London (BA)	19:00 Jeddah
24:30 Rome (AZ)	20:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ/GF)
	20:15 Baghdad (IA)
	23:40 Rawalpindi (BA)
	01:50 Dubai (AZ)

## EMERGENCIES

Dogovor	Al Hamech (36571)
Amman: Amman Abdul Liber (36746)	Al Mahatta (55452)
Ordnance Mustafa Othman (74024)	Beirut
Irbid: Omar Othman (3505)	Zargat
Zargat: Mawad Odeh (182049)	Muskiya
Pharmacies: Amman: Al Nabl (44433)	Taddei
Nablus: Tareq (23024)	Chamber of Commerce
Nablus: Al Nabl (44433)	Electric Power Co. (repair)
Taxi: (44460)	Fire headquarters
Shamsat (45294)	Information
	Municipal water service

## CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

American Centre	Tel. 41520
British Council	Tel. 2647-8
French Cultural Centre	2700
German Institute	4100
Soviet Cultural Centre	4230
Spanish Cultural Centre	4300
Haya Arts Centre	4300
Huayan Youth City	4300
Y.W.C.A.	4300
Y.W.M.C.A.	4300
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	36111
Qadai Museum	36101
Folklore Museum	36101

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue	2304-4
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	3630-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	3711-3
Police headquarters	39141
Najshat (patrol rescue police, English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency	21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA)	55208
Jordan Television	51111
Radio, English Section	74124
First aid, fire, police	19
Fire headquarters	22000

## CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Al Hama Theatre	Tel. 226-448
Al Sha'ar Art Gallery	226-527
American Centre	852-362
Arab Cultural Centre	337-727
Bulgarian Cultural Centre	552-001
British Cultural Centre	552-994
Deutch Democratic Republic Cultural Centre	333-932
French Cultural Centre	330-694
Kabool Theatre	222-016
National Museum	114-554
Soviet Cultural Centre	225-650
Spanish Cultural Centre	334-003
Urma Art Gallery	334-619
Zahara Public Library	111-618
West German Cultural Institute	226-954

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 90
Chamber of Commerce	118-339
Electric Power Co. (repair)	223-887
Fire headquarters	91
Information	9597
Municipal water service	113-500

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# Saudi Arabia asks Pakistan's ruler to spare Bhutto's life

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 23 (R) — Saudi Arabia has joined mounting Arab pressure on Pakistan's army ruler to spare the life of ex-premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, its ambassador said today.

Notification of the appeal came the day before the Supreme Court hears a petition by Mr. Bhutto's lawyers asking the court to review its rejection two weeks ago of his appeal against the death sentence.

General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq has always said requests for clemency for Mr. Bhutto from foreign states would not influence his final decision.

But diplomats said he may find it harder to ignore the appeal from Saudi Arabia because of its strong moral and economic influence on Pakistan.

Mr. Bhutto is under sentence of execution for ordering the assassination of a political opponent.

Saudi Arabia left its appeal almost to the last minute, Saudi Arabian Ambassador Sheikh Riy-

ad Al Khatib said he lodged the appeal, apparently conched in stronger terms than earlier ones, with General Zia yesterday.

Diplomats said attempts were being made by Arab countries to persuade Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat to fly here to make a personal appeal to General Zia. Mr. Arafat was a personal friend of Mr. Bhutto and considered him a strong ally.

General Zia has dismissed foreign appeals for clemency as the only thing to be expected for a politician with an outstanding career who created friends among heads of state.

The army chief has rejected the argument that Mr. Bhutto's sentence be commuted on humanitarian grounds and has pointed out that all the appeals noted in the final analysis Mr. Bhutto's fate was an internal affair of Pakistan.

The Saudi ambassador said he did not make his appeal for clemency on humanitarian grounds nor did he mention that it was Pakistan's internal affair.

Mr. Bhutto's lawyers have pressed for a full review of the Supreme Court's judgement. They will argue their case on the basis of errors of fact or interpretation in its 800-page statement.

If the court rejects the petition, Mr. Bhutto's last chance of escaping the gallows would be through an appeal for clemency to General Zia, which he has refused to make.

# Iran's former ruling class is on the run

By Richard Wallis

TEHRAN, Feb. 23 (R) — Frightened and bewildered, the remnants of Iran's former ruling class cower in silent villas, waiting for the avenging hand of the revolution to knock at their door.

Now the revolutionaries have come to power, the right-wing rich are on the run. The majority of Iran's elite left months ago, taking huge fortunes with them for a golden exile when they saw the warning signs on the horizon, but a few remained even after the Shah fled out last month.

"None of us could believe it would all collapse so quickly," confessed a member of the country's newest clandestine opposition group, the pro-Shah loyalists.

The speed of the revolutionaries' victory took everyone by surprise. After years of being fed on regime propaganda about the invincibility of Iran's armed forces, hardly anyone could believe that the biggest military machine in the Middle East would fall to pieces after a mere three days of street fighting.

There are many who are desperate to leave. Commercial flights out of Iran are expected to be resumed next week, but only women and youths under 18 will be allowed to leave the country.

No one knows exactly who might be on the list of former senior officials or corrupt businessmen wanted by the new authorities.

Some foreign embassies are only issuing visas to Iranians against proof of a substantial personal fortune stacked safely abroad. Those loaded with funds in this country are madly hunting for foreign exchange since transfers abroad have virtually been blocked.

The prospect of exile is never a cheering one, but for some, it is the only choice. Those who have lost their jobs, their friends, who feel vulnerable in the new Islamic Iran because of their past connections, dream only of leaving.

There are some who ignore the new reality by living on calming pills or drinking up their last stocks of imported whisky, surrounded by such status symbols of Western emancipation as dogs and foreign servants.



"None of us could believe it would all collapse so quickly."

But the discotheques are silent and the ski-tracks deserted. It is really no longer much fun to be one of the idle rich in Iran.

The deserted halls of Hollywood-style mansions are filled only with the echo of lonely footsteps while radio and television sets, blaring out revolutionary songs, give news of what is going on in the streets.

Smart businesses are left to collect dust in garages. A lush mansion in a carefully-chosen workman's clothes ostentatiously drives what used to be the servants' car.

Cases of looting have been reported and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has been forced to issue strict instructions to prevent his followers entering homes and arresting people without a warrant.

The new phase of the Iranian revolution — the class struggle — has only just begun. To a certain extent, the class system still works and it is somewhat possible to find someone who can put in a good word with the victors. But many of the residents in Tehran's exclusive northern suburbs have already seen the writing on the wall.

The cocktail rounds have ended, the lawns are no longer tended and empty swimming pools mock their owners. Militia squads of "Islamic police" patrol the streets and offer the only protection against the robbers who got arms during the revolution and now find the houses of the rich an easy prey.

Under the Shah and the reign of terror established by his Savak secret police, it was the left-wingers who did not trust the telephone. Now it is those members of the old ruling class in hiding who use code language and speak obscurely of "the side which was."

They are still waiting—for the next phase out, for their turn to come, for the shooting to start—as they live in uncertainty, loneliness and fear.

# ICJ offers ways of implementing U.N. convention against torture

GENEVA, Feb. 23 (R) — The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) today proposed new ways of eliminating torture which it said was becoming more cruel and horrific through the misuse of science.

In the last 20 years new methods of torture have been devised which under medical supervision can be continued and intensified without killing the victims, the ICJ said in a booklet to launch its new initiative.

The Geneva-based organization, which campaigns for the rule of law throughout the world, has suggested ways in which a draft convention against torture being discussed by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights could be effectively applied.

A committee would be formed which could visit any places of interrogation, detention or imprisonment in countries which signed the convention.

Mr. Niall MacDermot, ICJ secretary-general, told journalists the ICJ hoped its proposals would be accepted as a draft optional protocol to the Human Rights

Commission's convention against torture.

Latin American countries welcomed the ICJ proposal, but the Western countries delayed adoption of the convention, Mr. MacDermot said.

The U.N. body scheduled to discuss the convention, but Mr. MacDermot said he did not expect adoption for at least a year.

The ICJ said: "As the physical and mental pain caused by ill-treatment is often all that suffering and this is a tormenter instead of reducing suffering and maintaining the use of torture is a widely tolerated."

# Kyprianou asks U.N. to help achieve just solution in Cyprus

NICOSIA, Feb. 23 (R) — President Spyros Kyprianou asked Britain to help his government's efforts to achieve a lasting solution to the Cyprus problem, the Cyprus News reported.

Speaking at a ceremony at which the new British mission, Mr. Peregrine Rhodes, presented his credentials, Kyprianou recalled that Britain was one of the powers guaranteed the island's independence. He said that since 1963, British troops had occupied 40 per cent of the island, displacing the population from their homes. This was "entirely in violation of what Britain had guaranteed," he said.

President Kyprianou said Britain, as the former ruler and a permanent member of the Security Council, was in a position through the United Nations to contribute towards a just and conforming with the U.N. resolutions.

He reaffirmed that his government sought a peaceful solution based on a federal system and said it had accepted the proposal forward by U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim for a series of inter-communal talks.

He rejected a reported proposal by the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Nikos Demetris, for a regional system on the border separating the Greek and Turkish communities. Kyprianou said: "I am sure that British knows our partitionist solution will mean the ultimate destruction of the island. It may also be a source of wider conflict."

Mr. Rhodes said Britain had a "deep concern" for the fully supported efforts for a settlement "based on the island's sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus."

# Greece to freeze all prices in attempt to curb inflation

ATHENS, Feb. 23 (R) — The prices of all goods and services, including rates of pay for doctors, lawyers, plumbers and electricians, are to be frozen in a drastic move to curb inflation, the government announced today.

It was one of the most sweeping economic measures ever taken here. Prison sentences and fines will be handed out to those who break the freeze, the government said.

Minister of Commerce George Panayotopoulos said that a decree to be signed later today by President Constantine Tsaisos will freeze prices of all goods at the

levels of Dec. 31, 1978.

Greece's annual rate of inflation reached 13.5 per cent in 1978, and the government is anxious to contain it to ten per cent this year and then gradually bring it down further.

Today's move was seen by some experts as an attempt by Greece to improve its economic situation for entry into European Common Market. Greece, which has been an associated member of the Common Market since 1961, is expected to sign a treaty this year to become the community's tenth member-nation in 1981.

# Prosecution of Soviet dissidents has full public approval, says KGB head

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (R) — The head of the Soviet Union's KGB security police said yesterday that prosecution of dissidents for anti-Soviet activities was just, democratic and had the full approval of the Soviet people.

Speaking at an election meeting outside Moscow, Yuri Andropov said there was no social base for anti-Soviet activity in the country. But there were still cases of such crimes against the state which were committed "under hostile influence from abroad," he said in a speech reported by Tass.

"There are still renegades of every kind taking the path of malicious slanders against Soviet

reality and sometimes even of direct assistance to imperialist intelligence services," he said.

Anti-state activities such as slander and agitation and propaganda are the offences for which Soviet dissidents are most commonly convicted.

Mr. Andropov, speaking in the town of Stupino which nominated him candidate for election to the Supreme Soviet, said dissidents were depicted in the West as defending human rights.

"But Soviet police have never given and will never give anybody the right to act to the detriment of socialism, for whose triumph they gave up so many lives and put in so

much work," Mr. Andropov said.

"Protecting society from such criminal actions is both just and democratic. This fully accords with the rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens, the interests of the society and state," he added.

Mr. Andropov, a member of the Communist Party's ruling Politburo, said the West was particularly worried by the fact "that these renegades are resolutely condemned by the entire Soviet people."

The Soviet Union maintains that such dissidents as the members of "Helsinki" human rights monitoring group were prosecuted on purely criminal and non-political charges.

# Carter reduces aid following Dubs' kidnap, death

# Uneasy aftermath in Afghanistan

KABUL, Feb. 23 (R) — The kidnap and death of American Ambassador Adolph Dubs in the Afghan capital last week has raised many questions that may never be answered.

The American and Afghan versions of what happened vary widely, and eyewitness accounts and the alleged involvement of Soviet officials only add to the mystery.

But the four-hour drama, which ended with the killing of Mr. Dubs, a 58-year-old career diplomat, and his four protectors, is certain to focus world attention on the harshness of the ten-month-old pro-Moscow regime in Kabul.

The government of President Nur Mohammad Taraki, which came to power in a bloody military coup last April, is still nervous and

unstable after two purges within its ranks.

The curfew has never been relaxed and searchlights probe the city at night. Torture in jails is standard practice and there have also been a number of executions, according to Western and Asian diplomats.

Mr. Dubs died in a ball of gunfire, shot in the head and body, when security forces pumped scores of bullets into the Kabul hotel room where he was held, virtually wrecking it.

American officials say they still do not know whether he was a victim of police bullets or those of the kidnappers, who were armed with revolvers and a machinegun.

The incident has soured relations between Afghanistan and the United States, provoked a strong protest from the U.S. to the

Soviet Union, and also raised concern among diplomats here for their safety.

Afghan Foreign Minister and Vice Premier Hafizullah Amin reacted angrily at a press conference here to the American protest over his government's handling of the affair.

"We consider that protest completely baseless," he said, adding that every possible effort had been made to save the ambassador's life. "I see no reason, no room on any aspect of the operation for which we could be blamed."

Mr. Amin also heatedly denied that he had been out of reach during the crucial hours of the kidnap drama.

Both Moscow and Mr. Amin denied that Soviet officials or advisers took any active part in the rescue attempt. Mr. Amin said it was a wholly Afghan operation.

American officials here say that Russians at the scene were in close consultation with the Afghan security forces while they themselves were kept at a distance. They identified one of them as Soviet Embassy security officer Sergei Bakhturin.

But they conceded that the Soviet advisers did not appear to be in charge of the operation, which involved hundreds of police and troops surrounding the hotel.

Mr. Amin said the government had not been able to identify any of the kidnappers. Their only demand had been for the release of a man named Bakhturin Babes, leader of a leftist underground organization known as Sitam-i-Millie (the oppressed nation), who he said, had escaped from jail several months earlier.

But other sources said the government had also demanded a meeting with President Taraki, and diplomats speculated that the government may have been anxious to prevent the guerrillas making known their demands publicly.

No one knows why the U.S. ambassador was chosen as the victim. Mr. Dubs travelled in the city with little protection, a fact that was criticized by Mr. Amin at his press conference.

He said it was unfortunate that Mr. Dubs had allowed his driver to be stopped by a man in police

uniform. He was in a car with his flag and had the right to stop street. The late was dispensed with high protection about the before, he added.

"We had all become about our security and sharp reminder," Asian diplomat said, "the government movement of security. The few public appearances are heavily guarded."

Some diplomats here are critical of what they see by U.S. Embassy staff hard enough to save their ambassador. "The Americans acted too rule book, forgetting of the society they're with."

"This was avoid Asian head of mission only the Afghans had restraint and the As the spot had been hit. But shaken U.S. of they could not have reach. Mr. Amin of the mandant General S. Tarant, who was in a rescue operation, an embassy staff were in from their office."

Carter reduces Meadwhite Presid has ordered big cuts economic aid to Afghanistan. The president has announced plans for a \$500 million training program for Afghan soldiers, a spokesman said.

White House Press Jody Powell said the president would be in Afghanistan last April. Other officials said the government's "but record was a factor in Carter's decision."

# Energy from the desert

NEW DELHI — More solar energy reaches the Indian desert than many areas closer to the equator. Energy inflow from the sun into the deserts is, on average, 275 watts per square metre. This is because clear skies and better atmospheric conditions over the desert permit more solar radiation to reach the land.

This unending source of energy offers a great potential for reducing the miseries that desert conditions impose on the large populations that inhabit the Indian desert.

Known as the Thar desert, this area is unique in that it is the most densely populated desert in the world. Covering about 28,600 square kilometres northwest of the Indian continent, it spreads over more than half of Rajasthan state. Population density varies from four persons per square kilometre in Jaisalmer to 157 in Jhunjhunu. Between 1901 and 1971, its population increased by 158 per cent to 8.54 million. The current estimate is about ten million.

India is blessed with abundant solar energy and the quantum of energy received by Rajasthan state alone is more than sufficient to meet the world's annual energy demands.

Realising the potential of this source of energy, the Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI) at Jodhpur in the Rajasthan desert is engaged in solar energy utilisation research and has achieved early success, although on a modest scale.

It has started a new research project on bio-gas plants with the objective of maximising gas production in the winter months and on cloudy days when the amount of solar energy reaching the plant is reduced. To begin, the glass-house approach is being tried. The gas plant has been enclosed in thick pluthene, thus keeping out desert winds and trapping solar energy for more effective gas generation.

Scientists at the institute have another simple method for raising gas production. Water heated through a solar heater is used to

make the slurry of *gobar* (cow dung) for feeding into the plant. This additional solar energy is fed into the plant resulting in increased gas generation.

Recently a solar water heater with solar steam cooker has been developed. Consisting of a flat-plate collector, a storage tank and a steam cooker, it can supply 100 litres of water at 60-70 degrees Centigrade during winter afternoons, and 50-60 degrees the next morning. Trials have shown that it can be used for cooking or boiling cereals, rice, potatoes, lentils, vegetables, etc. Two cooking vessels can be placed side by side and one kilogramme of rice or potatoes can be boiled within 90 minutes.

The main raw materials used in this system—pipes, plate sheets, aluminum angle, fibreglass insulation, glass sheets, etc.—are all easily available. It costs \$150, including material and labour.

Suo drying agricultural produce to preserve it as seed, food or animal feed is an ancient practice in most parts of the world. This is the

simplest form of solar energy use. But if a little solar technology is applied, a considerable amount of spoilage can be eliminated, and fuel and electricity saved.

The solar cabinet dryer fabricated at CAZRI is essentially a solar hot box in which fruits, vegetables or anything else can be dehydrated on a small scale. It consists of a rectangular wooden box with an insulated base area of 1.5 square metres, covered with clear glass tilted at an angle of 23 degrees. Holes are drilled in the base for fresh air to enter. The humid air escapes through outlets in the upper side of the cabinet.

Maximum air temperatures in the empty dryer vary from 55 to 95 degrees Centigrade. Under Jodhpur conditions, 15 kilogrammes of chilies and 15 of dates were dehydrated, and 15 kilogrammes of grapes were converted into raisins, in two to four days. The solar cabinet costs only \$35. Permanent large solar dryers can be made from bricks, stones or concrete.

Five different types of solar

cookers were field tested at the institute and it was found that the solar oven was best for the desert. It consists of a well insulated semi-cylindrical box made of aluminum and wood. The interior is painted black. The window has two transparent glass sheets. Eight reflectors made of silvered glass mirrors are also used. The oven costs \$40 and it can be manually tilted and oriented towards the sun.

On very clear days, maximum plate temperature in the oven reaches 350 degrees Centigrade during the summer and 150 degree in the winter. Practically all foods can be roasted, baked or boiled within 25 to 75 minutes. This solar oven is highly efficient as its performance is not affected by winds and there are no chances of dust falling in the cooking pot. Moreover the food remains warm even after sunset if kept inside the cooker.

A built-in storage type solar water heater that is cheap, efficient and useful for rural as well as urban areas has also been

developed at the CAZRI. It consists of a rectangular tank which holds about 90 litres of water. This tank performs the dual function of absorbing the heat and storing the heated water. It is encased in a tray, insulated at the back and sides, and covered with glass. The front face of the absorber tank is painted black to absorb the maximum solar radiation.

On winter afternoons, 90 litres of water can be heated to 50-60 degrees Centigrade, while in summer, the temperature of the water rises to 60-80 degrees. By using a reflector/insulator cover, the water temperature can be raised further.

Fresh water collection in arid, semi-arid and coastal areas that are thinly populated is a time consuming exercise as it has to be brought from far off places. In these areas solar energy is plentiful and can be used for converting saline water into distilled water. At CAZRI, experimental solar stills have been fabricated and are being tested. Including the capital cost, depreciation cost, maintenance cost and interest on investment, the cost of distilled water comes to only \$3.35 per 100 litres.

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